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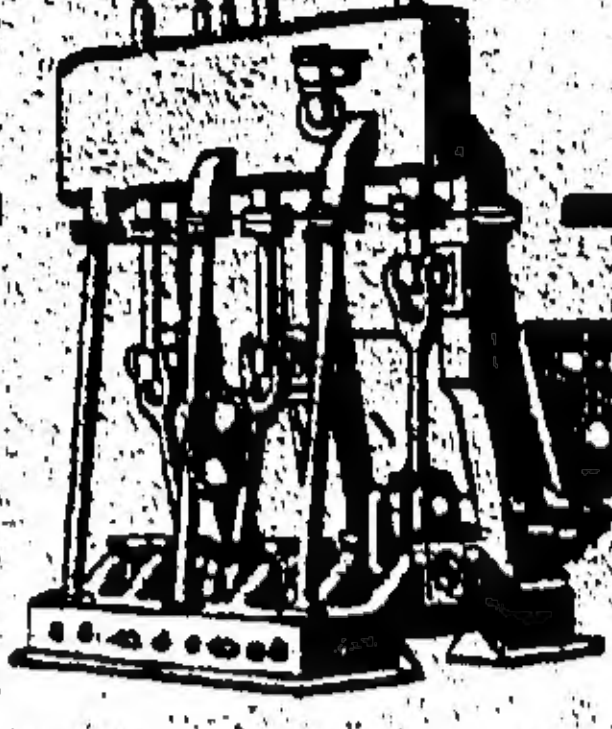
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THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

**THE ANGLO-FRENCH
ATTACK.**

FIERCE FIGHTING.

**MORE THAN ALL OBJECTIVES
CARRIED.**

LONDON, Oct. 23.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—

Highly successful minor operations
were carried out by us, this morning,
in the neighbourhood of Poelcapelle,
and in conjunction with the French,
to the south of South Huls Forest.

Battalions of the Norfolk, Suffolk,
Essex and Berks regiments and the
Northumberland Fusiliers, attacked
to the east of Poelcapelle, on a front
of a mile and a half, and captured
a number of strongly fortified buildings
and concrete redoubts on a hill
to the east of the village.

The rain, during the night, made
the ground slippery and the task of
assembly was difficult. The whole
of the objectives, nevertheless, were
captured after fierce fighting in which
many Germans were killed.

We pressed on to the south-east
of Poelcapelle and carried other valuable
positions beyond the line of the
objectives.

The Gloucester, Cheshire and
Lancashire Fusiliers, and the Mar-
chester and Royal Scots Battalions
further north and co-operating with
the French, attacked on a two-mile
front from the Ypres-Staden railway
to the north of Mangelaire and captured,
after severe fighting, the southern
defences of South Huls Forest and a further series of fortified
farms and strong points.

The Allies are firmly established
well beyond the southern boundary
of the forest. A strong local counter-
attack, in the vicinity of the railway,
checked our advance, astride the
railway line, but the enemy was
unable to prevent progress elsewhere.
We captured 200 prisoners and the
enemy casualties were heavy.

THE FIGHT DESCRIBED.

**A BIGGISH BITE INTO THE
ENEMY LINES.**

LONDON, Oct. 22.
Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters
states:—

Co-operating with the French, our
troops attacked the enemy positions
along the Pashendale ridge and at
Houthulst Wood, after a brief and
fierce struggle, in an atmosphere
resembling a bad London fog.

By mid-day it appears we had
penetrated the enemy line to a depth
of 1,000 yards, bringing our left flank
well up to the fringe of Houthulst
Wood, and it was stated that we
occupied the Brewery at Poelcapelle,
which was the scene of such a fierce
struggle at the last offensive and
also Mennier House and Helles
House.

The greatest resistance was experi-
enced on the left centre, by the
machine-guns checking the advance
in this region.

An enemy counter-attack, in the
forenoon, astride the Ypres-Staden
railway was repulsed with severe
punishment to the enemy.

At 10 o'clock the sun broke out,
enabling aerial reconnaissance.

Prisoners are coming in on the
British and French fronts.

While the attack was not of such
magnitude as the previous battles in
this area, it was in the nature of a
big bite into the German lines,
and as such the enterprise is
regarded as a most important success.

AN ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACK.

**BRITISH FORCED BACK AT
ONE POINT.**

LONDON, Oct. 23.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—

The enemy, during the night,
attacked one of our new posts in
the southern portion of Houthulst
Wood and forced us back a short
distance.

We maintained and consolidated
our gains on the remainder of the
front.

There was rain during the night
and the weather is stormy and
unsettled.

AVIATION ON THE BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, Oct. 23.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig,
reporting on aviation, states:—

Owing to the fine weather and the
improvement in visibility on Sunday,
there was much artillery and observa-
tion work.

Four tons of bombs were dropped
on aerodromes near Courtrai and
Roulers and on a big gun position
near Douai. Three tons of bombs
were dropped during the night on
Roulers and Lichtervelde railway
stations where fires were started and
also at the above-mentioned aerodromes.

One of our pilots, reaching the
aerodrome as the enemy's night
bombing machines were leaving,
dropped bombs amongst them.

There was heavy air fighting chiefly
well over the enemy's lines. Thirteen
hostile machines were brought
down and three were driven down.
Eight of our machines are missing,
including the pilot who bombed the
enemy's night bombing party.

Naval squadrons, attached to the
army, have been fighting throughout
these operations and have accounted
for a large share of the machines
brought down.

The Australian squadrons, who
have up to the present been training,
have commenced active work
and have proved themselves worthy
of the high opinion formed of them
on their arrival.

THE OBJECT OF THE OPERATION.

Paris, Oct. 23.

A semi-official announcement
states that the Anglo-French operation
in Flanders is designed merely
to rectify our line along the Ypres-
Staden railway, the capturing of
the position making defence easier
against possible counter-attacks on
the remainder of the front.

The artillery activity is very
violent, especially on the Aisne Front
and at Verdun, with the object of
facilitating infantry raids.

FEEBLE ARTILLERY FIRE.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

A French communiqué states:—
During the day the enemy artil-
lery re-acted feebly in Belgium on
the troops and men engaged in con-
solidating the conquered ground to
the north of Yvelde Veldhoek.

In an attack this morning two
field guns were captured.

The artillery struggle is violent at
Epine-de-Chevigny and in the
Panthoos sector and also in the
Cerny region. There were fairly
lively artillery actions at Avocourt
Wood and north of Chateau Wood.

Between October 11 and 30 near-
ly 400 enemy aeroplanes and three
balloons have been brought down and
28 aeroplanes were seriously dan-
gered.

(Continued on page 2.)

NOTICES

CANTON KOWLOON RAILWAY.

TENDERS for the Supply of Liquors and Refreshments at the Terminal Stations at Tai Sha Tau and Kowloon and on all trains on the above Railway.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that SEALED TENDERS which should be clearly marked "TENDER FOR THE SALE OF REFRESHMENTS AND LIQUORS ON THE CANTON KOWLOON RAILWAY" will be received at the Head Office of the British Section at Kowloon and at the Office of the Managing Director at Tai Sha Tau until noon of SATURDAY, November 3rd.

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THE KAISER'S PLOTS AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN.

"ENGLISH AND JAPANESE ARROGANCE AND INSOLENCE."

The "New York Herald" (Paris Edition) publishes, on the authority of communications received from M. Vladimir Burtzoff and M. Sahagloff, who had charge of the Imperial Russian archives, a series of telegrams in English exchanged secretly between the Kaiser and the Tsar at the end of 1904, the existence of which was unknown even by the Russian Ministers. The Kaiser's dream during the Russo-Japanese crisis was the formation between Germany, France, and Russia of a Triple Alliance against Great Britain. With the end in view he made efforts to induce the Tsar to sign a secret treaty with him, which would have put France in face of a fait accompli. The Tsar at one moment seemed disposed to fall in with the scheme, but subsequently changed his mind, since Russia found herself side by side with France at Algeiras.

The Tsar telegraphing to the Kaiser on October 28th, 1904, said: "The only way, as you say, would be that Germany, Russia and France should at once unite upon arrangements to abolish English and Japanese arrogance and insolence. Would you like to lay down and frame the outlines of such a treaty. As soon as it is accepted by us France is bound to join her Ally."

The Kaiser was anxious that France should not know of the existence of the Treaty till it was finally signed, and on November 26th, in the course of a telegram to the Tsar, said: "The outcome of such information would doubtless be an instantaneous attack by the two Allied Powers, England and Japan, on Germany, in Europe as well as in Asia. Their enormous maritime superiority would soon make short work of my small fleet, and Germany would be temporarily crippled. This would upset the scales of equilibrium."

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of the world to our mutual harm, and later on, when you begin your peace negotiations, would throw you alone on the tender mercies of Japan and her jubilant and overwhelming friends."

RUSSO-JAPANESE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The same journal publishes two further telegrams of earlier date exchanged between the Kaiser and the Tsar. On October 19th, 1904, the Kaiser telegraphed:

I have information from a good source that the former Japanese Minister at St. Petersburg, Kurino, has reappeared in Europe, and is in Paris, and seems to be authorised to try to get France and England, the Entente Cordiale, to mediate in favour of Japan for peace. It seems also, as if the Chinese are being pushed forward by Japan to offer to mediate on her behalf. This shows that Japan is nearing the limits of her strength in men and money, and now that the Japanese have gained advantages over the Manchurian army they fancy they can stop and try to reap the fruits of their efforts by enticing other Powers to arrange the matter and get at Manchuria by a peace conference. As I know your ideas on the further development of the war and that after severe reverses you will, of course, never lend a hand to such a proceeding. I thought it my duty to inform you of what seems to be going on behind the scenes. I think the strings of all these things lead across the Channel.

The Tsar replied as follows:—

St. Petersburg, October 23rd, 1904. Many thanks for your information about Japan's activity in some European countries. I heard about it also, but cannot quite make out whether the strings of these things lead across the Channel, or perhaps the Atlantic. You may be sure that Russia will fight this war to an end until the last Jap is driven out of Manchuria. Only then can come talk about peace negotiations, and that solely between the two belligerents. May God help us. Hearty thanks for your loyal friendship, which I trust beyond anything.

The text of the principal telegram from the Kaiser to the Tsar, dated Berlin, October 27th, 1904, contains the following:—

For some time the English Press has been threatening Germany that she must on no account allow herself to be sent to the Baltic Sea, now on its way out. It is not impossible that the Japanese and British Governments may launch joint protests against our sailing your ships, coupled with a summons to stop further work. The result aimed at by such a threat of war would be the absolute immobility of your fleet and its inability to proceed for want of fuel. This new danger would have to be faced in common by Russia and Germany together, who would both be in a most embarrassing position of the obligations the look-over in the treaty of the dual alliance with you in the case of a cause tending arising.

the Kaiser as urging the Tsar to place the responsibility for war or peace consequences during the Russo-Japanese negotiations on the Duma, in order to save himself. In a telegram dated September 26th, 1905, the Kaiser said:—

If the Duma thinks the proposal unacceptable and the Japanese Government refuses to treat on another basis, then again Russia, through the voice of the Duma, invites you, its Emperor, to continue the fight, thus taking the full responsibility for the consequences on itself and whirling you once for all before the world and history in the future from the reproach that you sacrificed thousands of Russia's sons without asking the country, or even against their wishes. This will lend your personal action a grand stimulus and strength, as you will feel yourself borne by the will of the whole of your people, decided to fight to the bitter and regardless of time, losses, and privations, which is the only way.

PROPOSED VIOLATION OF DENMARK.

The "New York Herald" (Paris edition), on 4th inst., continued its publication of telegrams exchanged between the Kaiser and the Tsar in 1904 and 1905. The second instalment shows that after the meeting of the two Emperors at Bjorko (Sweden) the Kaiser, in agreement with the Tsar, undertook the realisation of a scheme to declare the Baltic Sea closed. But, having encountered resistance from Denmark, and in consequence of the threatening attitude of England, the Kaiser decided in 1905, in the event of war with England, to do, to Denmark what he did later to Belgium. He resolved to occupy neutral Denmark with his armies in order to secure the advantages which Denmark refused by declining to join a secret Russo-German combination. The Kaiser telegraphed about the plot to the then Tsar, who consented to the violation of Denmark.

An Exchange telegram states that the correspondence was found in the private archives at Tsarskoe Selo. The Kaiser signed himself "Willie," and the ex-Tsar, "Niky." In every message the Kaiser concluded with an affectionate greeting to the Tsarites.

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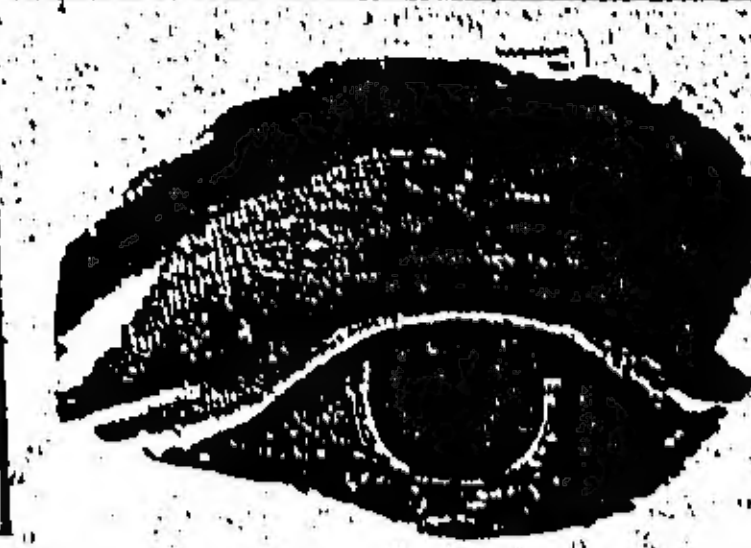
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THE "CHINA MAIL."

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is \$36 per annum; per quarter and per month "pro rata".

The "China Mail" is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

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Orders for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts., Credit 20 cts., per copy.

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Alterations and additions to Advertisements on Pages 2, 3, 4, and 7 should be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on pages 1, 4, 5, and 8 should be sent in not later than 1 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in before 2 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered to a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

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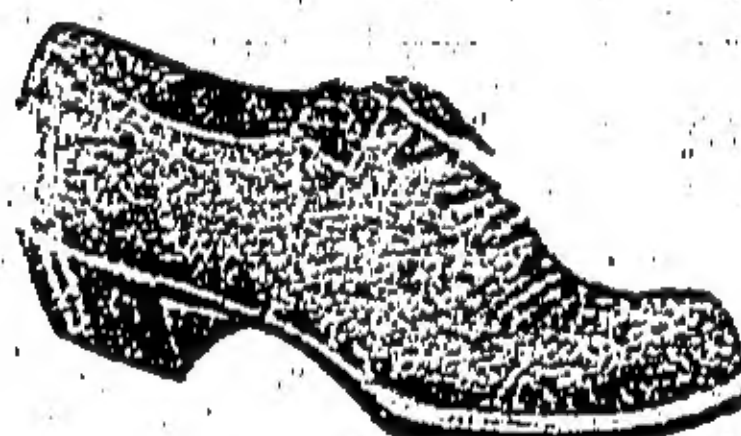
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CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CHILDREN OF BLINDED SOLDIERS.

(To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL.")

DEAR Sir,—From the most distant parts of the Empire has come sympathy and support for the work of caring for the Soldiers and Sailors blinded in the war. The work that is done at St. Dunstan's Hostel, in Regent's Park, London, is known all over the world: how the blinded men are cared for and taught to overcome their handicap, and discover how to be happy again and useful members of society. These men learn trades that enable them to earn money sufficient, with their pensions, to keep up a home of their own. The married men with children receive from the Government a weekly allowance for each child they may have, and for every child born within nine months of the time of their discharge. But, of course, there is no allowance for children born after the blinded man has left the Army; nor any allowance for the children of men who marry after their disablement.

I think there ought to be for this reason I wish to put before you my plan. There is at St. Dunstan's a debating club.

Once a week the blinded soldiers discuss various topics of interest. When the question "Should Blind Men be Married?" was raised, the answer in the affirmative was unanimous.

It is obviously the happiest fate that could befall the young soldier who has lost his sight. Many blinded in the war have already found for themselves wives—very charming and helpful wives, as I know.

I would like to see all the single men married; but to make for their children and for the increasing families of the married men an allowance of 5s. a week for each child until the age of 16 will require a large sum of money—not less than £250,000. Is it not worth it to help these men who, because of their valour, must live always in darkness, and to provide for the children whom they will never see?

There was received the other day at St. Dunstan's a letter that it is interesting to quote—a letter from the wife of one of the soldiers married since he lost his sight in the war.

"My husband," she writes, "came down for the weekend. He was so excited about baby, and he said he was as happy as could be. It was rather hard at first to watch him, with the baby—to see him feeling his little hands and face, but it cheered me to hear how merily he spoke of it."

The children of the blind, I need not point out, must grow up to responsibilities unknown to other children.

It is one of the chief claims of St. Dunstan's that the sightless learn there to regain their spirit of independence. But the blind require always a certain watchfulness—there must be times when they feel for a hand to guide them, and depend on the voice that can read and describe. Of his children the blind man will come to rely; and it stands to reason that the better they are brought up the more reliable they will be—these little ones who must from the earliest age learn to be observant and considerate and even self-sacrificing.

Orion, according to the ancient fable, though blinded, regained his sight by turning his vacant eyes towards the rising sun. The blinded soldier will see again through the children who come to brighten his home. To all of us the vivid impressions of childhood make an immense appeal. The children of the blinded man will be messengers from the outside world, the storytellers of the day's history: they will come with their narratives of things seen; they will be the heralds of Spring, the reporters of the first snowdrop; they will make known to the blind man where the birds are nesting in the country hedgegroves and what new cottages the builder is erecting in the village street.

The newly blind have an extraordinary sympathy with children, because in a sense they too are beginning again with impressions of a novel order.

To provide 5s. a week for the care of each child of the blinded soldier—it is not much, is it? to ask of those who possess all the joys of sight and for whom these men made their sacrifice.

But the total sum required is large. To raise it will demand a great effort—one of those outbursts of generosity which, fortunately, have been by no means uncommon since the war began. Something like a quarter of a million is needed, and needed quickly, because a plan of this kind cannot be started until the means are secured for its fulfilment.

If children's allowances are promised to those who marry, the payment of the allowances must be assured, and what is done in the case of one man must be done in the case of all. For this reason the money required should be raised at once—a method both more economical and obviously more satisfactory than to resort to annual appeals to the public.

May I ask for your support in obtaining subscriptions for this purpose which is so important?—Yours faithfully,

ARTHUR PEARSON,
Chairman Blinded Soldiers' and Sailors' Care Committee.

NOTE.—All communications, requests for information, or requests for information should be addressed to Mr. Arthur Pearson, Bart., St. Dunstan's Hostel, Regent's Park, N.W.1, England, and marked "Blinded Soldiers' Children Fund."

LECTURE BY BISHOP BRENT.

"DEMOCRACY, ITS PRIVILEGES AND RESPONSIBILITIES."

There was a very large attendance at the Theatre Royal, last evening, to hear the lecture on "Democracy" by the Rt. Rev. Bishop C.H. Brent, D.D., Bishop of the Philippine Islands.

His Excellency the Governor occupied a seat on the stage and many other officials of the Colony were amongst the audience, including H.E. Major General Ventris, General Officer Commanding.

His Excellency, introducing the lecturer said that Bishop Brent required no introduction to a Hongkong audience. Recently, he had been in London and had preached at St. Paul's Cathedral in the presence of H.M. the King and the Royal Family. Latterly, he went to France at the invitation of the French Government and visited the historic battlefield of Verdun. At the invitation of the Chaplain-General of the British Forces he saw the British Armies march forward at the great battle of Arras and stood on that part of Vimy Ridge which the British had now wrested from the possession of the enemy. As far as he could gather, it was only by the mercy of Providence that the Bishop was not buried by German shells. He was going to speak about the root principles for which the Allies were fighting and about some of the great problems which Democracy would have to solve after this great war had been fought.

Bishop Brent opened his lecture by saying that the subject which he was to discuss was a somewhat ambitious one, and perhaps it was somewhat presumptuous of him to attempt to present, at such short notice which was given him, but it was not an academic subject; it concerned all of them intimately, and upon their individual relationship to that subject depended the whole of their future. If he might be permitted to do so, he would slightly change the topic as it was advertised and instead of speaking on "Democracy: its responsibilities and privileges" he would speak on "Democracy: its privileges and responsibilities," because out of privileges leaped responsibility, for when they secured privileges they were bound to find responsibility and if any failed to find responsibility in their privileges they were lost souls. Democracy was the watchword of the day, and behind it lay the whole world of joy and discipline. He referred to the 29th April, when from the flagstaff of Victoria Tower, London, were flown the two flags of America and Great Britain symbolising the unity of the great Democracies of the world. That day the heart of England beat in unison with the heart of America and had gone on beating in a vision which, God willing, would never break. (Applause.) Together these two countries had undertaken a great task—the task of subduing the greatest tyrannies and the greatest enemy of the plain people. They had undertaken to expend, to the last drop, their best blood and their fullest treasure in order that government of the people by the people, and for the people should not perish from the face of the earth. (Applause.) In the splendid words of President Wilson, "Our Democracies are interlocked in order that the principle of Democracy may be made secure for the whole world, even for those men who to-day are standing under the strong spell of tyranny and facing against that which really is their only hope of liberty and national development. (Hear, hear.) They must not merely make the world safe for Democracy—they must also make Democracy safe for the world." The world was only just beginning to plumb the depths of that principle, and it was by suffering discipline now that they were going to make themselves strong and powerful so that they would be able to hand Democracy on to others. Democracy, like other great words, had been misunderstood and abused. Democracy was not a form of government; it was a great principle underlying the best forms of government. If we were not mistaken, Democracy was the application in government and politics of the principle of free choice. After referring to the operation of liberty in the social state, the speaker said that all men were alike in that they possessed the power of choice, and upon the exercise of that power depended the character of the manhood which they were going to develop.

That was what they called liberty, and if they applied that to citizenship and government, then they had the principle of Democracy in operation. It worked out in the direction of self-determination and that had its chief symbol in the franchise. Every man and every woman had a definite right to give effective expression to his or her will in all that pertained to the development of the individual and of society. In the past, he thought, they had laid too much stress upon the privileges and too little upon the responsibilities. They always rejoiced in their freedom and said that the liberty of the subject must not be interfered with as long as such liberty did not interfere with the liberty of their citizens. He regarded that as a very imperfect conception, for side by side with privileges went responsibilities. The symbol of responsibility could be found in taxation; just as the vote was a recognition of supreme manhood, so taxation was recognition of man as a strong being who must take his place in a community and perform effective service. They should pay back in service what they had received in privilege. When must give very often order that the nation's liberties might be preserved. Even while he spoke, and were freely pouring out their hearts to him, that they in Hongkong might continue to enjoy the privileges they were at that moment enjoying. Men in the full enjoyment of physical life were at the present time thankful to die in order that others might live. It was a wonderful thing. The speaker went on to refer to the fact that he confirmed 70 "Tommys" just before the battle of Arras; they had come back from the trenches to re-dedicate their lives and to receive inspiration to help God's cause. All the time men were giving their lives in order that the world might be made safe for Democracy, and it was for them who were not privileged to go to the front to see that Democracy was made safe for the world by developing in themselves the sense of their responsibility to the social whole. If it were a Government's duty to shelter and develop even the least of its citizens, surely it was their duty to render as much service as they could to the State. The term "universal service" had been used a great deal during the past few years and it had become associated with universal service in emergencies, such as in times of war. That, however, was a wrong conception, for personal service of some sort or other should be going on the whole time, and men should realise the difference between private interests and public welfare, just as they had done during the war. In the new world that was coming, men would be expected to set aside private interests for the needs of the State.

Continuing, the Bishop said he was thankful that England raised her splendid Army at the beginning by a purely voluntary system, even though it was considered a wrong system. After all, in democracy there could not be compulsory service, because citizenship was the State, and it determined the laws, and the laws claimed only self-obedience. Man do not talk about being compelled when they placed upon themselves some duty.

The Bishop went on to say that when he crossed the Atlantic some time back in company with Mr. Hoover, the latter said "We must try to prevent a great debt descending upon the next generation as the result of this war. We must try to pay for this war ourselves. As far as I am concerned, I should be quite willing to give up all my rights of inheritance so that all the wealth that I have may be conscripted by the Government and may be used for the purpose of preventing the debt falling on the next generation." That, said the speaker, was the same man that accepted the position of Food Controller on one condition—that his services for the period of the war should be voluntary. (Applause)—and that all his assistants with him on the Food Committee should also be volunteers. (Applause.)

The Bishop added that Mr. Hoover told him last May, in the most solemn terms, that unless the world generally, and America especially, woke up to the seriousness of the food question, there would not be enough grain for bread-stuffs in the world by next Spring. Grain used in the production of liquor was food taken out of the mouths of the starving, and for his part—and he was not speaking as a moralist, but from a humanitarian point of view—when he saw before him the possibility of others starving he would rather starve himself than let one drop of liquor pass his lips while the war was in progress. (Applause.) There was not a citizen who could not do something towards helping to win the war. For 19 years Lord Roberts had an inborn conviction that some day he would be called upon to render some signal service to his country, and though he did not tell anybody, all through that period he was trying to make himself fit for the call, living an abstemious life and when the call came he told Lord Haldane how he had prepared himself. So it should be with everyone of them; they should prepare themselves so that if their country called them they would be ready.

In conclusion the speaker said that he had a positive horror of losing even for one moment that liberty possessed of men which was the first condition of good service; that was the first condition of Democracy. They must make the best of their moral and spiritual manhood, so that when the nation called upon them, they would have something to give, and be sure that the blood that flowed out would be a good and blood. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR said that he need hardly ask the audience to thank Bishop Brent; that had been done by the way they had received him. Bishop Brent was born in Somerset, England, and was brought up in Canada and afterwards he became a citizen of the United States. That mixture went for a great deal of hardihood, and he would ask the Bishop, on behalf of his hearers, to have just a little care of his valuable life when he got to the front where he was now going, in connection with the Y.M.C.A. (Applause) Continuing His Excellency thanked the lecturer most heartily and said that they would try to benefit even if only a little, by his words. They wished him every safety and happiness, and hoped that Providence would watch over him. (Applause.)

Bishop Brent, in reply, stated that he was tremendously proud of his British blood, adding: "I am half English and half Scotch, and the rest of me is Irish." (Laughter and applause.)

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
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Today's Advertisements

HONGKONG GYMKEANA CLUB.

THE FIFTH GYMKEANA MEETING of the season will be held at HARPER VALE on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, commencing at 3.15 p.m. The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkeana Club. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Free. The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.
HONGKONG, Oct. 24, 1917. 2223

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT) on

TUESDAY,

the 30th October, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 5, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Lee Hing Street,
VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, PICTURES, etc., etc.
As follows:—

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Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Mirrors, Blackwood Furniture, including Large, 6-Fold Blackwood Screen with 5-Coloured Panels, Side Tables, etc., Engravings, Pictures, etc., etc., Tennis Poles and Net, Iron Safe, etc.

Turkish Bath Sheets, Towels, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Bed Quilts, etc., Brass Fenders and Fire Brasses, Old Bronze Vases inlaid with Gold and Silver.

PIANO by Collard & Collard, Shiedmayer & Boehne, Stuttgart, W. Schindler & Co., Berlin.

One Pair Old Pekinese Bred Lions (Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
TERMS:—Cash
HUGHES & HUGHES,
Auctioneers.
HONGKONG, Oct. 24, 1917. 2224

THE CALENDAR.

General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, Oct. 27.—10.45 a.m.—Auction of Miscellaneous Goods (Dress Materials, Boots and Shoes, etc.) at Messrs. Hughes and Houghton.
Cricket Match on the R.E.C.C. Ground, Club v. University.
2.30 p.m.—Opening Cruise of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club.
3.15 p.m.—Gymkhana Meeting at Happy Valley.

MONDAY, Oct. 29.—Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement Day.

3.15 p.m.—"Our Day" Fund Performance by the Camels at Victoria Theatre.

TUESDAY, Oct. 30.—2.10 p.m.—Full Moon.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31.—12.15 p.m.—Meeting of the Licensing Board.
3 p.m.—Auction of British Colonial Stamps at Messrs. Hughes and Houghton.

THURSDAY, Nov. 1.—Ministering Children's League Sale of Work and Entertainment.

FRIDAY, Nov. 2.—Anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot.
SATURDAY, Nov. 3.—Election Day in the U.S.A.

SUNDAY, Nov. 4.—King of Italy's Birthday (1859).

last five years in the provinces and the capital itself. General Luk on the other hand placed the problem from the practical side. He recognised the real factors, the Peiyang party, and the existing conditions. No man, perhaps, realises better than he does the possibility of ejecting the Peiyang militarists from their entrenched positions, and indirectly, their military refuge. He condemns the dissolution of the Parliament as illegal, but, as a practical man, he says also that it is no use crying over spilt milk. Since it is useless to ask the Nationalist to recall the old Parliament, he advocates that a new Parliament should be elected.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

Exactly for the same reason General Luk seems to have a totally different view regarding the definition of the South and the North from that held by others. When talking about the North and the South other people are apt to say that as theoretically the South is the side of progress and reform it should dominate the North, or, as the North is militarily stronger than the South it should dominate the South, etc. To General Luk's practical mind both views are wrong. His attitude all through these recent months shows that he is beyond doubt, while on the one hand he is negotiating with the North for the convocation of a new Parliament, etc., on the other hand he has been preparing to bring about a clear definition of the dividing line between the North and South. The spheres of the northern politicians he fully recognises. General Luk has never suggested either by word or action that the North should be suppressed. He has always stood for a united China under a strong and legal Government at Peking. For him he also realises as his acts have shown, at least for the time being, the factions which are opposed to real democracy and liberalism cannot be removed, and for this reason it is best to provoke a quarrel with them. Now General Luk, being a liberal and a thoroughgoing democrat, could give much consideration to the North if it is natural to expect that he expects the North to give as much consideration for the South by the North. It would not be an exaggeration to say that to his mind, if the North, which has dominated the Central Government by virtue of its advantage derived from militarism, is entitled to consideration, the South, which is really the maker as well as the restorer of the Republic should also have its special place, and where necessary, its special rights.

In other words, the idea of General Luk seems to be, neither the North nor the South should trample on the ground of each other. If the North would leave the South alone the questions about constitution and law, etc., of the North, would be settled. The political situation developed—provided the principles of republicanism and a really Republican Government be maintained.

THE GREATER SOUTH-WEST.

Now it is apparent that such a definition would be very difficult without some tangible means of putting it into a concrete form. This is so because the unity of the Republic must be retained although the South must be allowed full freedom to develop its liberal ideas. Experiences during the past four years has shown that even such a vital document as the Provisional Constitution is not safe. Representation by popular election has only retained a few political intrigues and the so-called independence of the three principal organs of the State have all collapsed before the assault of one factor, the military force. Here the practical mind of General Luk is again apparent. Since the military question is so practically the only factor that counts in the political situation, he wants the South now to be defined on a military basis. This is what the reactionaries call the policy of a Greater South-West. The so-called Greater South-West is so called because it includes Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Yunnan, Kweichow, Hunan and Szechuan. It is possible for General Luk to have in mind the idea that while the provinces of Yunnan, Kwangtung and Kwangsi must form the real South-West, the provinces of Szechuan, Kweichow and Hunan should remain buffer states with the South in actual control. Beyond this buffer there will be the neutral provinces under the direct influence of President Kung-Kuo-chang, namely, Hpeh, Kwangsi, Chekiang, Kiangsu and Fukien. Further north will be the real North itself. For the development of political and industrial as well as educational ideals this arrangement would be ideal but it is clear that it would not suit the North for one reason, that is a vital one, namely finance. With the provinces and a wealthy southern and middle provinces under the control of liberal and progressive government the position of the North will be considerably weakened. Hence the struggle.

What all this means is only too obvious. It means the disintegration of China. We are told that from Kwangtung not less than 80 battalions are ordered to be ready for active service, twenty of which have already started for Hunan; that Kwangsi is also rushing troops to Hunan, and, as was stated in the *China Mail* last night, the northern party are trying to counter-act these movements by starting a rebellion in the extreme eastern part of the province of Kwangtung and by sending General Luk's Chai Kwong's troops from Hainan into the province of Kwangsi. The Southern party attach the utmost importance apparently to their ascendancy in the province of Hunan, as it will enable them to reach the Yangtze Valley to enforce their demands on Peking. "A competent Government authority" is reported in the Peking press as saying, "Without Hunan, the revolutionaries could never reach the Yangtze Valley, and without disturbing the Yangtze Provinces they can do what they like in those frontier provinces, and in course of time they will hang themselves." But their view seems altogether too complacent. If the revolutionaries are able to secure themselves in some of the richest provinces of China, a very serious situation seems to have developed, but the available information is not so clear as to what the actual situation is.

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To the Kuo Ming Tang China must at once be a real Republic in every sense of the word; and in order to realise this aim Premier Tuan Chi-jui must resign and withdraw. President Li Yuan-hung must resume office, the Parliament recovered from its recent confusion must be reconstituted, and the Kuo Ming Tang must bring about the realisation of their political ideal by attacking the question of the foundation of a new Republic, and by the establishment of a new Republic.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A Japanese barrister, formerly President of the Nagasaki District Court, has been convicted of perjury and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, but as execution of the sentence is postponed for two years the material effect is equivalent to an acquittal.

The Sincere Co., Ltd., of Hongkong and Canton, opened a palatial department store in the Nanking road, Shanghai, last week. The building is described as "a handsome acquisition to the list of fine buildings, which Shanghai is gradually possessing." The building covers an area of 10½ mow.

Captain D. A. Lukumani, agent of the Russian Volunteer Fleet, has informed our Nagasaki contemporary that he sent a telegram to the company's office at Vladivostok asking if express and passenger trains were leaving that port for the west. He received a reply stating that all trains were leaving at the scheduled times.

The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Hon. Secretary, War, Charities Committee, informs us that a subscription of £55, 10s. made on the a.s. "Aki Maru" by passengers on the trip between Townsville and Manila has been remitted from Hongkong to H.B.M. Consul General, Tientsin, for credit of the British Red Cross Fund in that port.

The hearing of the case in which Kwong Fui, alias Kwong Tuk, is charged with demanding money with menaces, was resumed this morning before Mr. Justice Gompertz. The legal argument on the question of duplicity in the indictment resulted in his Lordship permitting Mr. Pollock to reserve the right to have the point argued before a full Court. Mr. Pollock will not, however, necessarily do so. The complainant then continued his evidence.

In connection with the celebration of "Liberty Day," by the Americans the leading feature of the celebration to-day in Manila, is a monster parade in which all the military and naval as well as the auxiliary forces, including veterans of foreign wars, will participate. Also a parade of beautifully decorated automobiles draped with the flags of the Allies, each of these automobiles to contain a lady representing the country, dressed in the national costume. Large booths have been erected in each of the streets through which the parade will pass, in which bands were to be installed to discourse music during the passing of the procession. Prominent ladies of the city were to sell Liberty Bonds to the people, from the booths.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Dr. G. E. Morrison is going to Australia on November 1 on six months leave of absence.

A telegram was received in Shanghai saying that Lady Fraser and Mrs. H. H. Fox, on their way to the Far East, had arrived safely at Montreal.

Mr. Alfred Victor Farmer (second son of Mr. Wm. Farmer of Shanghai) has passed through the Artists' Rifles Senior O. T. C. with 80 per cent. marks, and has been granted a commission, and assigned to the 3rd Suffolk Regiment.

By the death of Mr. M. G. B. Playfair, which occurred on August 29, in London, one of the senior members of the British Consular Service in China has passed away. Mr. Playfair, who had been in retirement for some years, was 67 years of age. It was the Port and Consulate at Foochow with which his name was most associated in China.

SHORTAGE OF BEEF IN THE COLONY.

Owing to the existence of anthrax in some parts of the interior of China, restrictions have been placed on the importation of cattle. This will probably result in a shortage of beef in the Colony.

UNITED STATES WAR FUNDS.

Official advice received by the American Consulate General indicates that since the Congress of the United States convened in extraordinary session last April upon the outbreak of war between Germany and the United States it has placed at the disposal of the American government seven hundred millions of dollars, or over seventy times the amount of the United States Treasury. The authorized Congress has a half billion more. Most of the money appropriated was for the purchase of munitions and supplies for the United States Army and Navy.

THE MAGISTRACY.

A LEGAL RICKSHAW FARE.

William McGrath, a lighthouse keeper, charged a rickshaw coolie with demanding more than the legal fare and also, with behaving rudely to him yesterday afternoon, at Leighton Hill Road.

Inspector Sim stated that the complainant hired the rickshaw at Lee Hing Street yesterday at about 4 p.m. When they reached their destination, which was No. 17 Leighton Hill Road, just opposite the Craigengower Club grounds, complainant got out and gave defendant ten cents. Defendant asked for more. This was refused and it was alleged, defendant followed complainant into the house, abusing him. Defendant was then handed over to a lunk.

Defendant pleaded not guilty. He stated that complainant ordered him to run very fast. He complied with the order. The way was long, and he naturally expected more money for this extra work. Complainant refused to give him more and struck him.

Complainant stated that he always paid ten cents when he made the journey from his house to the barber. Ten cents was the legal fare.

Mr. Wood disagreed and said that fifteen cents should have been paid. Defendant was discharged.

SANITARY DEPARTMENT COOLIES IN COURT.

Five Sanitary Department coolies were summoned by three hawkers before His Worship Mr. Dyer Ball, yesterday afternoon on a charge of assault.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada appeared for the complainants and Mr. Leo d'Almada appeared for the defendants.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada stated that as far as he knew they had a faction fight lately and the summons was the result of the fight. He and his learned brother argued that both parties should be bound over on personal bonds of \$50 each to abstain from future quarrels.

His Worship agreed.

One of the Sanitary Board coolies was then charged with the unlawful possession of a dagger without a permit. Mr. Leo d'Almada, who defended, told His Worship that the man had bought the dagger solely for his self protection. He had been assaulted several times before and bore scars in his face and arms as the result of these assaults. When charged at the Police Station he had made a clean breast of the affair to the Police. Mr. d'Almada hoped His Worship would take a lenient view of the matter as the defendant had been in the employ of the Sanitary Board for over two years and all that time he had borne a good character and had given every satisfaction.

His Worship decided to record a conviction against defendant and discharged him with a caution.

TOPICAL RHYMES.

Telegram, Telegram, where have you been?
Home to the Treasury Office I went.
Telegram, Telegram, where did you stay?
In a dusty pigeon hole out of the way.

Telegram, Telegram, what did you state?
"Let's have a dollar at one and eight."
Telegram, Telegram, how about a reply?
That will come in the sweet bye and bye.

Telegram, Telegram, what will it be?
The question appears to involve L.S.D.
Telegram, Telegram, must I live at a loss?
I don't care a d—, I'll reply in due course.

Sparkle, sparkle, soda water
By your lonesome in a glass.
I can't add whisky, as I ought to,
No chits; and I've no brass.

Hi diddle, diddle, for China's a riddle
Six Yats has begun on his own
The Chinese Navy will be in the grave
And the Emperor may come to the throne.

OUR DAY.

LADY MAY ROSE FUND.

Subscription already acknowledged \$13,224.44. \$20 Collected by Miss A. Graham 5.00
\$13,229.44. \$20

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BAZM.

There is nothing so good for muscular pain, rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, toothache, and all other pains, as Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It is a sure remedy for all these ailments, and it is so easy to use that it can be applied by anyone. It is sold in all drug stores and is a household necessity.

THE CHEUNG YUNG FESTIVAL.

"ASCENDING ON HIGH."

The Cheung Yung Festival, which the Chinese have been observing to-day, has been favoured with ideal weather, and all day long a steady stream of people was to be seen proceeding to the Peak by the tram car or by foot.

For the information of those unfamiliar with the meaning of the Festival we quote the account of it given by Mr. Dyer Ball in his "Things Chinese."

Agos ago, a Chinese received a warning that a dreadful catastrophe would happen to him and his family. To avert it he escaped to the heights; in commemoration of the event, on the ninth day of the ninth moon, many Chinese take a holiday, or an excursion of a few hours, to some neighbouring hill or mountain. The Peak, being in Hongkong, providing a convenient mode of reaching a summit, is largely availed of, to the wonderment of the English traveller, who is at a loss to understand why such an exodus of natives from the town is taking place. About 3000 usually take advantage of this convenient mode of ascent though on a wet day (such as occurred in 1894) the number may be reduced to one-half of that; trams running continuously throughout the day for their accommodation. Dressed in their gala-day best, with silks and satins galore, and with happy faces, family groups may be seen wandering along the mountain road, while troops of friends and acquaintances may be noticed chatting their loudest and enjoying the treat of a whiff of fresh air after months of confinement in narrow streets and close shops. Up at the Peak itself, the base of the flag-staff is black with human beings, who from the distances, look like ants on a lump of sugar; and on the road slowly ascending their zigzag course up the hill are clusters of pedestrians; other black specks on the path are home-bound wanderers wearily wending their downward course, though many patronise the tram again and besigue the empty seats. Like excursionists in England, the disappointed ones, who have to wait for the next trip, nearly blocking the station.

This Chung Yung festival is looked upon more as a partial holiday than as a feast in the strict sense of the term. Many Chinese, though perhaps not fifty per cent. of the whole population, avail themselves of this opportunity for a little relaxation from business; those who do so being such as are blessed with leisure, or who desire an outing, or who are specially superstitious in connection with this celebration. Kites are flown from these elevated positions. The writer, himself, has seen remnants of kites at the Peak and the block-house; he has also seen joss-paper lying about, though, on the whole, few make it a day of worship.

JAPAN AND THE SOUTH SEA ISLES.

CIVIL RULE IN SOUTH SEA ISLES IS NOW PLANNED BY JAPAN.

Having replaced the military rule at Tientsin with a civil administration, the Japanese Government now plans to adopt a civil administration system in the South Sea Islands under Japanese occupation, reports the Nippon Dempo News Agency.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

No. 1 HONGKONG V.A.D.

The monthly Lecture and Drill will take place at the Military Hospital, Bowen Road, next Friday 28th inst. at 10.15 a.m.
W. WINTERSON,
Acting Adjutant & Hon. Sec.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

The following appointments and promotions, subject to confirmation by Major-General J. C. Dalton, Chief Commissioner:

Mr. Alfred Morris, to be Divisional Superintendent, from 19th October. Posted to Sanyington Division.
Mr. Bertram Tanner, to be Divisional Superintendent, from 29th October. Posted to Queen's College Division.
Corporal Hong K. Hui, Queen's College Division, to be Lance-Sergeant, from 17th October.
Private William Thomas, Victoria Division, to be Corporal from 22nd October.
Private Ho Cheuk Chay Ho Yu, Man Hin Lo and Ong Hui Chye to be Lance Corporals, from 22nd October.
(Sd.) E. RAFFLES,
Officer in Charge of District.

LAUNCH AT KAWASAKI DOCKYARD.

ANOTHER STEAMER FOR FUERNES, WITNEY & CO.

The s.s. "War Pilot"—the twelfth steamer for Messrs Furness, Withy and Co., Limited—has been successfully launched from the Kawasaki Dockyard. Mrs. E. J. Tideland, wife of the Agent for the English Arm, christened the ship. The ship's dimensions, which are similar to eight other ships of the class, are: Length 285' 3", breadth 35' 2" and depth 26' 3". The other three ships of the "War" series are bigger. The gross tonnage of the "War Pilot" is 1,870 and net registered 1,476; her dead weight capacity is slightly over 2,000 tons. The ship will be ready for delivery on November 7th.

IT NEVER FAILS.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COLEMAN'S... (The text is partially obscured and difficult to read, but it appears to be an advertisement for Chamberlain's products.)

IMPRESSIONS IN THE NORTH.

[By A RECENT VISITOR.]

It is hard to think that one can travel from South to North China, touching at such ports as Swatow, Wei Hai Wei, Chefoo and Tientsin, without bringing back the pleasantest of memories, particularly if one is a lover of things Chinese.

It is regrettable that visitors sometimes reach Tientsin with ample time in hand, yet do not avail themselves of the opportunity of seeing the unique City of Peking. The massiveness of the Capital certainly must appeal strongly to any sight-seer.

The "Temple of Heaven" with its imposing white marble "Sacrificial Altar," the huge blockhouses of the "Tartar City," the majestic anachronistic buildings of the "Forbidden City," and the "Summer Palace" with its vast grounds, lotus lakes and multi-coloured kiosks, all have their individual charms, making Peking a centre where varied tastes may be gratified.

The scene from the Great Chien Men Gate presents one of the most active in the Far East. From sunrise to sunset a constant stream of pedestrians, sedan chairs, carriages, carts and jinrickshas pass along the broad thoroughfare; camels, mules and donkeys forming no mean part of the traffic.

If the desire is to get away from the crowd, quiet and shade may be secured in the Kung Fu Tse Miao, or Confucian Temple, with its spacious courtyards and ancient cypress trees. There, shut away from noise, one can enjoy a book and a pipe. The "Literary Temple" provides special historic interest where one can examine the tablets commemorative of the Great Sage and those of ten of his scholarly disciples. Continuous to the Temple is the "Hall of Classics" where past Emperors were wont to meet the graduates and literati; whilst in the compound are to be found some rare types of bronze incense burners, and three hundred stone slabs on which are engraved the complete text of the Nine Classics.

Those who are inclined to see further curiosities might visit the "Drum Tower" with its seventy-five steep steps and three big drums, also the "Bell Tower" with its enormous bell of 120,000 lbs. said to be the largest suspended bell in the world.

From the top platform of each of these towers one obtains a good panoramic view of Peking and its environs, such outstanding spots of interest as Conf Hill, the Forbidden City, the Hatanen, the Pei Tang Cathedral, and the notable Lama Temple being clearly observable. The fine sweep of hill-country on the north-eastern horizon gives finish to a remarkable picture.

Let a whole day be put aside for an excursion to the "Great Wall." It should not be missed. It is situated four hours' train run from Peking and is easy to reach. The approach to Ching Lung Chiao, the nearest station to the Wall, is flanked on either side by giant slopes; for the rail cuts right through the Nan-kow Pass. Half an hour's walk from the Ching Lung Chiao Station brings one to the Wall. There is time before the return train journey to climb to the topmost watch tower in the vicinity, and from that vantage point is gained a magnificent view of the surrounding country and of the "Great Wall," powerful and sinuous, extending away over the distant mountain ranges.

Emblematic is the "Great Wall" of China's ancient might and exclusiveness; a monument of human toil and perseverance.

What mainly comprises the unique in Peking, surely are its yellow-tiled Imperial buildings, its elegant Palace, its handsome marble balustrades, its rich red walls, and its noble temples. So be it for natural beauty, harmony of colour, or choice architecture, the most fastidious traveller ought to feel well repaid after visiting the Macrocosm, one of the most wonderful of cities.

Does any foreigner imagine for a moment that the Northern Chinese will not extend him a welcome? He is greatly mistaken. The Chinese are eagerly stretched out to meet a foreigner, and they will do so in a friendly and hospitable manner.

SHIPPINA

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &

Superintendent.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
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 Mr. Anderson
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 Mr. W. Budge
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 Richardson
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 and child
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 Mr. C. Fritz
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 Mr. J. F. Reid
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ORDER IT BEFORE GOING
HOME, AND THUS KEEP A
CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE
COLONY.

HONGKONG, Oct. 8, 1917. (RECEIVED)

WARNING: BEFORE SUBSTITUTES, SKIN & BLOOD DISEASE

**CURES ALL
BLOOD DISEASE**

carried.

[illegible]

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Order for Artillery Company by Capt. J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D.

PARADES.

THURSDAY 23rd instant.
5.30 p.m. Left Half Company (Gun numbers other than specialists) at Belchers Battery.

FRIDAY 24th instant.
7.30 a.m. Right Half Company (Range Takers Class and Gun numbers as detailed) at Belchers Battery.

5.30 p.m. Right Half Company (Layers and Setters Class only) at Belchers Battery.

5.30 p.m. Left Half Company (Layers and Setters Class only) at Belchers Battery.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell.

19th to 26th instant.
Nightly E. L. Manning, at Belchers and Lyceum as per Posters posted at Headquarters.

OFFICIALS NEXT FOR DUTY.

Belchers, Captain Russell, C. V. D. E. L. Lyceum, Lieut. Stevenson, C. V. D. E. L. Lyceum, Lieut. Brown.

PARADES FOR INSTRUCTORS.

At Belchers at 8 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday, under Staff Sergeant Owendine and Parsons, R.E.D.C. Day and 2nd Corp. Norris, R.E.D.C.

Detail of duties at Lyceum from 17th to 24th instant is posted at Headquarters.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan.

A COMPANY.

FRIDAY, 24th instant.
6.30 a.m. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 10, 11 and 12, at King's Park Range. The men who fire on 22nd and 24th instant will attend.

6.15 p.m. No. 1 Platoon Nos. 3 and 4 Sections, at Headquarters. Musketry instruction. Dress, Drill order with two mail pouches.

6.15 p.m. No. 3 Platoon, at Headquarters. Musketry instruction. Dress, Drill order with two mail pouches.

B COMPANY.

THURSDAY, 23rd instant.
6.30 a.m. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 8 and 9, at King's Park Range. The men who fire on 22nd and 24th instant will attend.

6.15 p.m. No. 5 Platoon, at Headquarters. Musketry instruction. Drill order with two mail pouches.

6.15 p.m. No. 6 Platoon, at Headquarters. Musketry instruction. Drill order with two mail pouches.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.

THURSDAY, 23rd instant.
6.15 p.m. "B" and "C" Classes at Headquarters.

FRIDAY, 24th instant.
6.15 p.m. "B" and "C" Classes at Headquarters.

6.15 p.m. "A" Class at Happy Valley, Station Work.

STRETCHER BEARER SECTION.

THURSDAY, 23rd instant.
6.15 p.m. "B" and "C" Classes at Headquarters.

FRIDAY, 24th instant.
6.15 p.m. "B" and "C" Classes at Headquarters.

RECRUITS.

THURSDAY, 23rd instant.
6.15 p.m. All units, except "D" Company, on Murray Parade Ground under Sergeant Oxberry, Edgcombe and Grimes. Drill order.

FRIDAY, 24th instant.
6.15 p.m. All units, except "D" Company, on Murray Parade Ground under Sergeant Oxberry, Edgcombe and Grimes. Drill order.

"D" COMPANY.

FRIDAY, 24th instant.
6.30 p.m. New members (joined since 1917), at Headquarters. Lecture on Musketry Instruction by Corp. Meade.

RECOGNITION OF VOLUNTARY AND DETACHMENTS.

The Women's V.A.D. notified in Hong Kong Government Gazette of 25th Feb. 1917 will in future be known as No. 7 V.A.D. Hong Kong. Men's Detachments have now been formed from the existing Divisions of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas in Hong Kong. These Detachments will be numbered consecutively from No. 2. The Volunteer Aid Detachments (Men's and Women's) are under the control of Mr. Edward Ralph, Officer in Charge of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas in Hong Kong.

The Men's Detachments are recognised and attached to the Hong Kong Defence Corps for all ambulance duties which may be required. When ambulance duties are required in connection with field days, camp, big gun drill etc., the Officer in Charge, St. John Ambulance Brigade, will be notified by the S.M.O.

PHIPHTHERIA—HOW IT MAY BE AVOIDED.

PHIPHTHERIA is usually contracted when the child has a cold. The cold prepares the child's system for the reception of the virus of the disease. When there are signs of diphtheria in the neighbourhood children that have colds should be kept at home and off the streets until recovered. Give them Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and they will not have to remain at home long. It also cleans out the system, which form in a child's throat when it has a cold, and minimizes the risk of contracting infectious diseases. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

COMPARE THE WORK!

The Royal Typewriter.
Prices \$230 to \$280

LESS EXCHANGE ALLOWANCE.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,

Tel. 57. 4, Des Vaux Road.

To-day's Advertisements

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Company's Steamship, "KAGA MARU,"

having arrived Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF and GODOWN COMPANY'S GODOWNS at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, TODAY.

Goods not cleared by the 31st October, 1917, will be subject to rent.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, Oct. 24, 1917. 2225

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 9th and 10th November, 1917, commencing each day at 2.15 p.m., at No. 23, Lyndhurst Terrace,

THE WHOLE OF THE

VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE,

&c., &c., &c.

contained therein.

Comprising:—

HALL:—Massive Blackwood inlaid

Side Table with Arm-chairs to match,

Flower Stand, Flower Bowl, Portiere

Curtains, etc.

DRAWING ROOM:—Tapestry-

covered Upholstered Suite, Settees and

Chairs, Corded Silk Curtains, Pier

Glasses with Console Tables by Wm.

Fowell, Ltd. Axminster Rugs and Car-

pets, Engravings, Paintings, Old Bronze

and Brass Vases and Bowls, Fire

Brasses, etc.

DINING ROOM:—Complete Suite in

Fumed Oak, Leather Seated Chairs,

Silver Cabinets, etc. by Lane, Crawford

& Co., two large Dinner Services, Coffee

and Tea Sets, Plate, Cutlery, Table Glass,

Blue and White Wall Plates, Table

Linen, etc.

BEDROOM and BOUDOIR:—Ex-

quisitely Carved Cherrywood Boudoir

Suite, Bookcases, Exercise, Cabinets and

Teapots.—Teak Mahogany stained Bed-

room Suite by Lane, Crawford & Co.

Solid Brass Bedsteads, Box and Hair

Mattresses, Couch and Arm-chairs,

Toilet Sets, Bed Linen, Blankets, Lace

and Silk, Crepe Curtains, Persian Rugs,

etc., Brass Venders and Fire Brasses,

Coal Scuttles, etc., etc., Enamelled Bath

Large Oak Ice Chest (Lane, Crawford

make), Kitchen and Pantry Utensils.

A quantity of very fine Cut-glass,

Autopiano by Rachals (Practically

New) with Records.

Cottage Piano "Mentrie",

Cabinet Victrola with Records (Practi-

cally New).

Two Cabinet Gramophones with

Records.

Combination Safe,

Treadle Sewing Machine "Singer"

nearly new.

Electric Fan,

Two and Four Blades Ceiling Fans,

Table Fans,

Reading Lamps and Fittings through-

out house.

Terms:—Cash.

Catalogues may be had on application to the undersigned.

Or view from Thursday, 8th November.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Oct. 24, 1917. 2225

TO LET

TO LET.

IN Hongkong, a LARGE ROOMS at

No. 10, Arbuthnot Road.

Apply same address.

Hongkong, Oct. 23, 1917. 2220

TO LET.

OFFICES in King's Buildings.

HOUSES in Morston Terrace and

Broadwood Terrace.

HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.

NO. 4 "RASILEA" Lyttelton Road,

4 Rooms House with Servants

Quarters.

Apply to—

Messrs. LOWE,

BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,

Chartered Bank Building,

Hongkong, August 23, 1917. 2007

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE ENTRY, four very

desirable SHOPS situated in Ice

House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel,

recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply

to the Manager, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.,

40 Connaught Road Central.

Hongkong, August 2, 1917. 2003

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Four rooms house in Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE

CO., LTD.

Alexandra Buildings,

Hongkong, August 23, 1917.

METALS

of all kinds, especially for shipbuilding

and engineering works. Largest and

best assorted stock in the Colony.

SINGON & CO.

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THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE

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ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE

VARIOUS PARTS OF CHINA AND JAPAN.

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